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SHANUNGA IRIS GARDENS

CAPE ELIZABETH, ME.

1926

**Please refer to enclosed supplement
for 1926 prices and
collections**

THE COVER PICTURES.

The pictures on the covers are of two beds of Irises which were set out in July, 1923. These pictures were taken in June, 1924, showing quite a vigorous growth for less than one year.

LOCATION OF SHANUNGA IRIS GARDENS.

The gardens are four miles from Portland and are usually reached by automobile. Some very interested friends come within a little over a mile on street cars and walk up the country road.

Take cars from Congress Street marked Pond Cove or South Portland Heights. About fifteen minutes' ride, getting off at Sawyer Street. We can always be reached by telephone, listed in the directory:

City residence, 3 Deering Street, Portland, Me. (Forest 1684-W).

Summer residence, Sawyer Street, Cape Elizabeth, Me. (Forest 1684-R).

Mail Address:

Mrs. Walter E. Tobie, 3 Deering Street, Portland, Maine.

NOTICE

Deliveries will be made after July 1st unless otherwise requested. As many of my stocks are small it is desirable to order early. Remittance may be made with order in any form most convenient for you. I make a practice of refunding money for any variety which I cannot furnish.

The Iris

“If you yield to the magic spell of the Iris, it will lead you across the border into a wonderland of delight, for an Iris garden is a floral world in itself, so vast that to mention all the interesting forms and varieties would be impossible.”

Of all the familiar annuals, perennials, bulbs or shrubs, no one is so desirable for a hobby as bearded Iris (*Pogoniris*). We all love Roses but they are almost heart-breaking as a hobby in Maine. We must have them if we have room in our little gardens, but after a severe winter we often see our choicest roses killed to the ground and that is indeed a tragedy. A climber that we have trained over some arbor with much labor may have to be cut back so that we get no bloom.

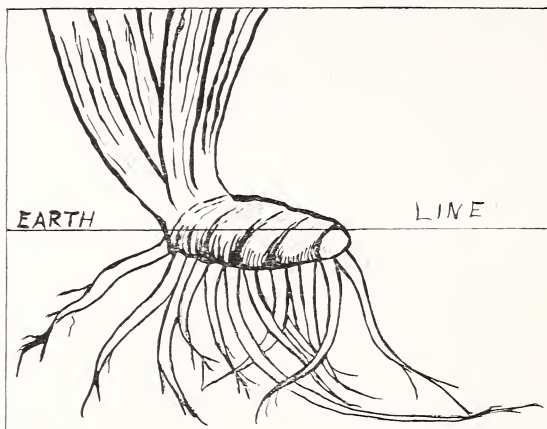
Peonies are wonderful for a hobby if one has much room, but they should always be planted in September or October, while Irises may be planted at any time when the ground can be worked.

Sweet Peas are most interesting and delightful but must be planted every year very early in the Spring at a time when it is hard to work the ground in Maine. Many people find much delight in *Gladiolus* and *Dahlias* but their great objection is that they must be taken up each Fall and stored in just the right place.

But anyone can grow most of the Bearded Irises in any garden as long as they give them plenty of sun and drainage.

To My Garden Friends Who Are Beginners.

The most common mistake is to plant Irises too deeply. An Iris should be planted in the soil

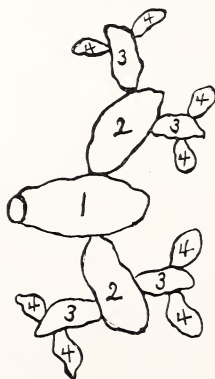


as in the sketch above "like a duck on the water." The sketch also gives an idea of a standard division. The thick fleshy part of the root is called a rhizome. It is sometimes a surprise to a beginner in ordering choice and rare varieties to find that they do not receive groups or large clumps of rhizomes. After ordering a few one soon learns about the average size to expect.

In the inexpensive varieties a group is sometimes received, consisting of "parent" rhizome with one or more "daughter" rhizomes or perhaps even a "grand-parent" may be received.

An ordinary healthy rhizome increases in this way.

1. "Grandparent"
2. "Daughters"
3. "Grand-daughters"
4. "Great Grand-daughters"



After several years the younger rhizomes form almost a complete circle about the old rhizome. The old rhizome usually withers or rots away and should be cut out to give more room for the younger growth.

Bearded Iris should be divided in from three to six years or when the flowering becomes diminished.

When dividing and replanting, set rhizomes several inches apart. The number of inches must be determined by whether or not a quick garden effect is wanted. For quick mass effect six to nine inches would be about right, but if they are planted twelve inches apart they will not require dividing so soon.

In ordering for landscape or garden effect we would advise getting three or more of a kind. In the less expensive varieties they are often sold for a little less where three or more are ordered.

Soil and Fertilizers.

First Irises must have good drainage and plenty of sun. They will grow in almost any soil but must not be crowded by other plants or stand in moisture. This is one cause of root rot. Do not mistake the rotting of the "grand-parent" root for the disease called root-rot. The first is simply the natural way of getting rid of the old rhizome.

It is well to add lime, bone meal, and wood or coal ashes about once a year, at any season that is most convenient for the gardener to scatter it on and work it into the soil. Ours is rather a clayey soil. If your soil is sandy you will not need the coal ashes. Never use barn-yard manure.

The Iris is rather a shallow rooter, making it very easy to dig and easy to plant.

They stand severe frost and enjoy the dry, hot summers that we often have. They love to bake in the sun after their season of bloom is over. We seldom water them artificially but it is said that they bloom best if they have an average amount of rain before their blooming season. So, if your garden is sunny, well drained, that is on a slope or side hill, you may hope for great success in the growing of Irises.

Almost any garden has plenty of moisture in Spring and again we usually have Fall rains which are very beneficial in enlarging the root growth.

It is a joy to find a perennial which can be so easily handled and grown in Maine and it is a pleasure to be able at any season to take up either a small section or a whole plant for a gardening friend.

Time to Plant.

July is the preferred time to divide and replant, although the Bearded Irises may be moved at any time that the soil can be worked, even when they are in full bloom. One great advantage in planting at this time is that they may more easily be arranged for blending colors. I divide my expensive plants after the flowering season, sometimes even waiting several weeks longer for seed to mature.

If Irises are planted after September first, care must be taken that they are covered with evergreen or some similar covering to keep the rhizomes from being heaved by the freezing and thawing of Winter and early Spring. After the first Winter they will need no covering. My Irises have all stood weather as low as 20 below zero and as high as 90 to 100 above.

Troubles.

Irises are sometimes troubled with root rot. This may be cut away and destroyed, but if they are planted in a well drained, sunny position, there is seldom much of such trouble. Another trouble which sometimes occurs is borers. With a little experience one can see where the small borer is at work and check it before it gets into the root.

During recent years, both in this country and Europe, the growing of Irises has become a fad with many gardeners and many have tried the fascinating pastime of growing new varieties from seed. Many hours are spent by the originators in the blooming season in hybridizing.

Hybrid Irises are not usually prolific seeders, so great care is taken of the seed pods which are formed during the Summer. They are carefully marked, checked in lists and guarded until at last the tip of the pod opens, showing that they are ripe enough to pick.

The seeds are carefully stored until late in the Fall when they are planted. They are not planted earlier because it is best for them not to germinate until the following Spring.

New and fine varieties seldom come from chance seeding and it is desirable to use very fine robust varieties for seed parents. The common Irises are very apt to produce rather mediocre seedlings.

It is with great expectations that we see the tiny seedlings come up in May, and we transplant when they show three or four small leaves, to about nine inches apart. All this first Summer they just grow leaves and form roots. Perhaps the second Summer some of the seedlings may bloom but more often it will be the third or fourth Summer before they bloom and show their color and shape.

After working over the seedling beds all this time it is with intense interest that we go each day to see the new blooms. The merits of each is decided upon, and some may even be thought worthy of a name, and later be introduced to the public.

As you become better acquainted with growing Irises perhaps you will try hand pollenization and grow some original varieties from your own seeds. You surely have an interesting adventure before you.

The American Iris Society was formed in 1920 and is in a very thriving condition at the present time. Join it by all means and get all of their back bulletins if you are studying Irises. The Symposium in Bulletin 5 of the Society, published May, 1922, expresses in percentage the consensus of opinion of twenty-three of the foremost iris specialists in the country. The figures given to the left of the name of variety indicates for the amateur far truer values than can be given by the works of any one grower.

In the case of novelties no rating has been possible and the purchasers only guide is the description of the variety and the reputation of the introducer.

Bulletins 6 and 7 give authoritative descriptions of almost all the varieties I list, and Bulletin 1 is on culture. I believe you may purchase the Bulletins, without becoming a member, by

writing to the Secretary of the Society, Mr. Robert S. Sturtevant, Wellesley Farms, Massachusetts. The Society recommends for discard all varieties rated below 60 per cent. I list none below 70 per cent.

At the right of the name of each variety will be found the name of the originator, together with the year introduced.

The standards are the upright petals and the falls the drooping petals.

In the following list of my surplus Irises, I have not given the height as I find it differs in different gardens and in different parts of my own garden.

Irises are almost indescribable, as one little girl said in trying to describe the Iris, "I really can't tell you what color it is, but it's every kind of fairy color."

The descriptions in this list are from observations in my own gardens and in many cases from the descriptions given in the catalogues of the originators. The rather odd terms of Dr. Ridgeway's "Color Standards and Nomenclature" will be noticed in many of the descriptions.

My stock of the more recent introductions is limited. I offer this list chiefly for the convenience of our garden visitors who take more than a passing interest in the Iris. The Irises at Shanunga bloom all through June, several hundred varieties, but the height of the bloom is usually toward the middle of the month. The earliness or lateness of the Spring makes the exact time uncertain. We appreciate having our visitors express their opinions of our new seedling blooms.

You are welcome to our gardens at all seasons if you enjoy the bulbs of Spring, the little rock plants, and the perennials.



List of Surplus Irises

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|----|---|-------|
| 86 | Afterglow. (Sturt. 1918) (3 plants for \$2.00)
Misty lavender lit with yellow at the center. | 1.00 |
| 79 | Albert Victor. (Barr 1885) (3 plants for \$.50)
Large, fragrant, light blue. Very tall. | .25 |
| 89 | Alcazar. (Vilmorin 1910) (3 plants for \$2.00)
Standards light violet. Falls deep purple with bronze veinings at throat, a magnificent variety of great size and substance. | 1.00 |
| 78 | Amas. (From Asia Minor 1885) (3 plants for \$1.00)
Very large and beautiful. Light blue and violet. "One of the parents of Dominion and Lent A. Williamson." Was rather slow to become established and a scarce seeder in our garden. | .35 |
| 94 | Ambassadeur. (Vilmorin 1920)
Standards smoky purplish bronze. Falls rich velvety maroon. The best moderate priced French variety. Late. | 3.00 |
| 84 | Anna Farr. (Farr 1913)
White with a light violet frill, flowers of exceptional form, but plant of uncertain growth. | 2.00 |
| 86 | Ann Page. (Hort 1919) limited stock.
Large, splendid shaped, pale blue flowers on stiff erect stems. "Sir Arthur Hort's best seedling." | 10.00 |
| 83 | Archeveque. (Vilmorin 1911)
Standards deep purple-violet. Falls bright velvety purple. A striking flower of brilliant coloring. Early. | .50 |
| 78 | Arnols. (Barr 189-) (3 plants for \$.50)
Standards rosy bronze. Falls rich velvety purple. | .25 |
| 92 | Asia. (Yeld 1920)
One of the most wonderful Irises in cultivation. Large blossoms of pale lavender and violet, purple. Large golden yellow beard. | 5.00 |
| 74 | Aurea. (Jacques 1830)
Standards and Falls rich chrome yellow. Smaller than Sherwin Wright but still one of best yellows. | .35 |
| 79 | Autocrat. (Cleveland 1920) (3 plants for \$2.50)
A violet bicolor with flaring falls and conspicuously veined haft; is much better than Hiawatha and I consider the rating is too low. In my note book for three years I have noted it as very fine, beautiful. | 1.00 |

82	Azure. (Bliss 1918) Standards clear intense lavender, blue. Falls deep blue, purple. Same rich coloring as the famous Dominion but flower is not so large.	1.50
94	Ballerine. (Vilmorin 1920) Large, very fragrant violet blue flowers. Among the best French Irises.	2.00
80	Baronet. (Sturtevant 1920) Standards chicory blue. Falls a deeper tone. A Caterina seedling. "One of the most effective garden Irises."	1.00
77	Black Prince. (Perry 1900) Standards intense deep violet, blue. Falls rich velvety purple. Said to be darkest Iris and probably one of the parents of Dominion.	2.00
83	Blue Bird. (Bliss 1919) Brightest blue. Well formed flowers with falls at right angles to the standards and of an intense blue coloring.	3.50
71	Blue Jay. (Farr 1913) Standards bright, clear blue. Falls intense dark blue.	.50
74	Bluet. (Sturtevant 1918) (3 plants for \$2.00) Of an appealing blue tone and neat habit, a cengialti seedling.	1.00
91	Brandywine. (Farr 1920) Light chicory blue, slightly ruffled. Very pleasing shape, similar to Princess Beatrice but a faster increaser and larger flower and better shape.	3.00
	Canopus. (Bliss 1921) Standards reddish violet, broad and finely arching. Falls rich pansy violet. Large flower of great substance. It grows more vigorously than its parent Dominion.	8.00
75	Caprice. (Vilmorin 1904) Standards roseate red. Falls deeper roseate red or red violet, handsome, splendid landscape variety.	.35
81	Carthusian. (Marshall 1906) Standards beautifully crinkled light lavender blue. Falls darker blue with brown markings at base. Large handsome flowers.	.75
89	Caterina. (Foster 1909) A light violet self, lovely, but of uncertain growth in some gardens.	1.00
	Cecile Minturn. (Farr 1921)	2.00

Soft cattleya-light beard. A large dome-shaped flower and a distinct improvement in the "pink" Irises.

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| 71 | Celeste. (Europe 1864) (3 plants for \$.50)
Standards and falls pale azure blue. Beautiful. Smaller than Oriflame. | .25 |
| | Chlorinda. (Mor. 1920 Sturt. 1921)
Soft amber yellow, the falls sparsely veined Mikado brown, exceptionally large flowers. | 5.00 |
| | Circe. (Sturtevant 1921)
Deep violet with ruffled standards and stiff flaring falls red-toned and effective in a large planting. | 1.00 |
| 73 | Clio. (1863) (3 plants for \$.50)
Standards light lavender. Falls light lilac with beard very light orange. The strongest and broadest leaved Iris. | .25 |
| 86 | Cluny. (Vilmorin 1920)
Standards pale lilac blue. Falls deeper color. Large flowers. | 2.00 |
| 80 | Col. Candelot. (Millet 1907)
Standards smoky copper. Falls crimson, held straight out. A uniquely colored Iris. | .50 |
| | Conquistador. (Mohr. 1921)
Deep mauve to light violet. Large strong-growing, said to be "without rival for sheer magnificence in the garden; huge flowers on stout stems 5 to 6 ft. tall." | 5.00 |
| 71 | Cordelia. (Parker 1873)
Standards rosy lilac. Falls dark velvety crimson-edged rose. Exceptionally beautiful. | .35 |
| 77 | Cordon Bleu. (Sturtevant 1921)
A satiny dauphin violet, introduced for its deep blue value in a group. | .50 |
| 83 | Corrida. (Millet 191-)
A very light crisp-effect in bluish violet. A variety that has been widely recommended by Mr. Wister, President of the American Iris Society. | 1.00 |
| 89 | Crimson King.
Rich claret purple. A so-called "red." | .25 |
| 87 | Crusader. (Foster 1913)
Large flowers, almost a bluish violet self. Standards overlapping. One of the most beautiful Irises in cultivation. Slow grower. | 2.00 |

80	Dalila. (Denis 1914) Standards white tinted pink. Falls dahlia purple. Not a vigorous grower.	1.00
75	Dalmarius. (Goos & Koenemann 1907) Standards very pale grayish blue. Falls lilac-blue. Growth vigorous.	.25
82	Delicatissima. (Millet 1914) One of the best "pinks." A flower of exquisite coloring.	2.00
83	Dimity. (Bliss 1919) White ruffled standards. Falls white with a veined haft.	1.00
94	Dominion. (Bliss 1917) The most famous Iris in the world today. Stand- ards light violet blue. Falls deep indigo purple. Its colors are remarkably strong and fine. It is said to be the best seed parent in the world for new Irises. For that reason I have tended it for three years and it has borne out its reputation for sulking. It is not for sale this year.	
70	Donna Nook. (Perry 1919) A good tall Iris of a bright and deep blue purple.	.50
74	Dr. Bernice. (3 plants for \$.50) Standards coppery bronze. Falls velvety maroon. At its best planted near yellow Irises or day lilies.	.25
85	Dream. (Sturtevant 1918) A so-called pink pallida. A pleasing light pink tone.	2.00
86	Edouard Michel. (Verdier 1904) Broad frilled standards and wide falls of deep wine red. I consider it one of the finest Iris. Not a rapid increaser but has grown finely in my garden, although it did not bloom for 2 years.	1.00
76	E. L. Crandall. (Farr 1915) Standards pure white. Falls white heavily bordered deep blue at the base.	.75
	E. H. Jenkins. (Bliss 1919) Standards palest blue purple. Falls a slightly deeper shade. Free flowering.	4.00
80	Fairy. (Kennicott 1905) (3 plants for \$.50) White, delicately suffused with opal tints. Fra- grant and fine for a cut flower. One of our fa- vorites.	.25

- 70 **Flavescens.** (Introduced by De Candole before 1830) (3 plants for \$.50) .25
Delicate shade of soft yellow. Tall and sweet scented. Vigorous growth. It still fills a distinct need in the garden. Fine for massing and early. One of the best inexpensive varieties. I believe the rating is too low.
- 76 **Florentina.** (1500) (3 plants for \$.50) .25
White flushed palest pearl blue gray. Fragrant and one of the earliest. Said to be the source of orris root.
- Firmament.** (Groshner 1920) 2.50
Early deep chicory blue, with falls of a deeper shade. Bright yellow beard.
- 71 **Fontarabie.** .25
Standards violet-blue. Falls rich violet-purple.
- Frank Thomas.** (Thomas) 1.00
Standards pale dappled violet. Falls white to cream, edged violet penciled near beard with violet brown. Mr. Thomas the originator was killed in the world war.
- 74 **Fritjof.** (Goos & Koenemann 1910) .25
Standards pale wisteria. Falls purple.
- 75 **Fro.** (G. & K. 1910) .25
Standards deep gold. Falls garnet. Smaller than Iris King but better bloomer and clearer color. Vigorous growth.
- 89 **Georgia.** (Farr 1920) 2.50
Very beautiful large flower of uniform bright cattleya rose orange beard. Attracts much attention in my garden and I consider it one of my finest Irises.
- Glitter.** (Bliss 1919) 1.00
Bright golden yellow standards. Falls pale chestnut brown, margined yellow. A very distinct and bright flower.
- 76 **Gloire de Hilligorn.** (Unknown) .25
Clear light blue. Very close to Tineae in quality.
- 75 **Gold Crest.** (Dykes 1914) 1.00
Self colored bright violet blue, with a conspicuous golden beard, from which its name is derived. Small rhizomes. Slow in growth.
- 71 **Goliath.** (Cayeux 1908) .50
Standards pale bronze, falls deep purple like Prosper Langier.

85	Grevin. (Vilmorin 1920) Deep violet with the standards shaded yellow. Very large handsome flowers.	2.00
73	Gules. (Bliss 1917) Standards pale lilac shot with pansy violet. Standards are ruffled. It is tall, strong growing but does not increase rapidly.	.50
88	Hermione. (Hort. 1920) Standards bright blue purple. Falls very rich red purple. Flowers fragrant, large and well-shaped.	5.00
73	Her Majesty. (Perry 1903) Standards pale lavender rose. Falls lavender rose, heavily veined red-purple. An effective rose color in mass.	.25
74	Hiawatha. (Farr 1913) Standards pale lavender, flushed rose. Falls royal purple bordered lavender. Not so fine as Autocrat although similar.	.50
71	Innocenza. (Lemon 1854) (3 plants for \$.50) Ivory white finely reticulated at throat with violet and yellow brown. A fine white Iris.	.25
79	Iris King. (G. & K. 1907) Standards buff. Falls garnet brown shaded red and bordered yellow. Is fine when in bloom but does not multiply very rapidly.	.50
86	Iso-line. (Vilmorin 1904) Standards pale pink-buff. Falls deep old-rose veined russet, tinted yellow at center. Like no other Iris and is difficult to describe. In some locations it is a shy bloomer and in others it never fails to produce many blooms. Dislikes to be moved.	1.00
73	Ivory. (Carparne 1901) Cream-toned, early.	.25
80	Jacquesiana. (Lemon 1840) (3 plants for \$.50) Standards coppery rose deepening to bronze throat. Falls rich velvety crimson-maroon. Golden beard combines well with yellow varieties.	.25
70	James Boyd. (Farr 1915) Standards clear light blue. Falls dark violet tipped and edged lighter. Handsome.	.75
	Japanesque. (Farr 1921) Standards lavender white flecked lilac; falls deep violet edged with pale lavender, coppery yellow beard. Standards sometimes marked like the falls.	3.00

Six petals spread horizontally in the form of a Japanese Iris.

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| 78 | Jeanne D'Arc. (Verdier 1907) | .50 |
| | Pure white with narrow fringe of blue, considered an improvement on the popular Mme. Chereau, also better than Ma Mai and like Anna Farr. I find most of the plicatas of uncertain growth. | |
| 81 | Juniata. (Farr 1909) | .25 |
| | Standards and falls clear blue, deeper than Pallida Dalmatica. Large, fragrant flowers and one of the tallest growing in my garden. Often needs staking. | |
| | Kalos. (Sass 1924) | 5.00 |
| | Standards white, lightly veined and flecked pale rose, full, arching and slightly ruffled. Falls same dainty coloring. Prominent yellow beard. Total effect pink. Large flowers, stout stem, medium height. | |
| 90 | Kashmiriana. | .50 |
| | White very faintly veined yellow on the short haft. Of interest to me as it is the parent of some of the finest white Irises. | |
| 84 | Kashmir White. (Foster 1913) | 4.00 |
| | Pure white. Best grown in California. In good seasons it repays the enthusiast for the care which must be given. | |
| 81 | Kathryn Fryer. (Fryer 1917) | 2.50 |
| | Standards large bright yellow. Falls velvety maroon-red veined white. One of Mr. Fryer's best seedlings. | |
| 74 | Kharput. (Collected from Germany) | .25 |
| | Standards violet. Falls red-purple. | |
| 78 | Kochi. (Native of Italy) (3 plants for \$.50) | .25 |
| | Uniform rich blackish purple. Alias, Purple King, Crimson King, American Black Prince, Midnight, Spectabilis, Atropurpurea, et. al. | |
| | Koya. (Sturtevant 1920) | .50 |
| | A deep violet self, the haft veined on white, free flowering, vigorous. | |
| 85 | Lady Foster. (Foster 1913) | 1.00 |
| | Standards light lavender violet. Falls lavender violet veined old gold at throat. Fine when it can be successfully grown. | |
| 83 | La Neige. (Verdier 1912) | 1.00 |
| | Cream-white with falls tinged green. Not tall but claimed by many to be the best of all the white varieties. | |

96	Lent A. Williamson. (Williamson 1918) (3 plants for \$3.00) Standards lavender violet. Falls velvety royal purple. Massive in growth, stalk and flower. Seldom blooms first year after dividing. Has highest rating in A. I. S. Symposium. Rhizomes are large and they increase rapidly.	1.50
73	Leonidas. Standards clear mauve. Falls rosy mauve. Large, fine form. Fine for massing.	.25
90	Leverrier. (Denis 1917) Standards pink (Chinese violet). Falls pansy-violet. An enormous flower, but of uncertain growth in Maine gardens.	4.00
74	Lewis Trowbridge. (Farr 1913) An excellent bright violet Iris with some rose shadings; larger than Lohengrin.	.35
82	Lchengrin. (G. & K. 1910) (6 plants for \$1.50) Ruffled flower of pale lilac, fading to white at the throat. Very large and beautiful.	.35
91	Lord of June. (Yeld 1911) Standards pale lavender blue. Falls rich deep lavender violet. An exceedingly beautiful flower. Standards sometimes flop in very hot or rainy weather.	2.00
79	Lorely. (G. & K. about 1909) (6 plants for \$1.00) Standards light yellow. Falls ultramarine bordered cream. Splendid landscape variety. Much admired in our garden.	.25
91	Magnifica. (Vilmorin 1920) Probably largest Iris in commerce. Standards light purple on white. Falls deep mauve. "An Iris of the future."	3.00
81	Ma Mie. (Cayeux 1906) Standards white frilled blue. Falls pure white margined blue. Very close to Anna Farr and Jeanne D'Arc. Rhizomes rather small and slow to increase.	.50
81	Mandelay. (Sturtevant 1918) (3 plants for \$2.00) "A pale violet self with the fresh fragrance of a water lily	1.00
73	Mandraliscea. (Unknown) Rich lavender purple. Among the good large flowering varieties.	.25

78	Mary Garden. (Farr 1913)	.50
	Standards tan with lavender. Falls white with small spots and veins of maroon. Lovely as an individual bloom but not distinct enough for landscape effect. A very unique flower.	
78	Mary Williamson. (Wmsn. 1918)	3.00
	White with hyacinth violet center to the flaming falls. A charmingly ruffled flower. Rhizomes not large.	
76	Mauvine. (Dean 1919)	.75
	Beautiful uniform shade of mauve with orange beard. Unusual in color.	
85	Medrano. (Vilmorin 1920)	2.50
	Rich dark violet or bronzy claret slightly suffused blue. Rare color, fragrant.	
	Milky Way. (Sturtevant 1922)	2.00
	Clear white penciled with delicate lavender, growth vigorous and free flowering.	
75	Mithras. (G. & K. 1910)	.50
	Standards light yellow. Falls rich wine red with narrow border of deep yellow. Very showy.	
87	Mlle. Schwartz. (Denis 1916)	3.00
	Palest mauve flowers of uncommon size, so lovely that the rating seems too low.	
77	Mme. Boulet. (Denis 1919)	1.00
	Cream, flushed yellow dotted brown. Novel and distinct.	
74	Mme. Chereau. (Lemon 1844)	.25
	White frilled with a wide border of pale blue. Very popular. Probably the oldest variety among the plicatas.	
85	Mme. Chobaut. (Denis 1916)	2.00
	One of the most artistic Irises we have, with a mingling of pale yellow, pale wine red and lilac tones. Clover-scented.	
86	Mme. Durand. (Denis 1912)	5.00
	Flowers of an unusual shade of tawny buff and creamy yellow, overlaid with mauve. Is rather hard to grow, but otherwise an altogether fine and outstanding Iris. Must be protected in winter.	
84	Monsignor. (Vilmorin 1907) (6 plants for \$2.00)	.50
	Standards petunia-violet. Falls purple. One of the best garden varieties.	
83	Montezuma. (Farr 1909)	1.00
	Yellow dotted brown. A plicata of medium growth.	

82	Mount Penn. (Farr 1909) Standards lavender rose. Falls crimson lilac, deep orange beard. Moderate growth.	1.00
76	Mrs. Alan Gray. (Foster 1909) (3 plants for \$1.00) Lavender pink. Sometimes yields second crop of bloom in September.	.35
73	Mrs. A. M. Brand. (Fryer 1919) Standards true golden-bronze. Falls maroon red veined yellow. Fragrant.	1.00
79	Mrs. W. E. Fryer. (Fryer 1917) Standards white shaded heliotrope. Falls purple crimson, bordered a lighter shade. White veins from center to base. Orange beard.	1.00
74	Myth. (Sturtevant 1918) Form and habit of Oriflamme but a uniform verbenaceous violet in color. Valuable for low massing.	2.00
82	Nancy Orne. (Sturtevant 1921) Lilac purple with buff tinted styles. Impossible to describe.	2.00
74	Naushon. (Sturtevant 1920) Mauve and pansy violet, large, vigorous and very free flowering with the effect of Alcazar from a distance.	.50
74	Navaho. (Farr 1913) Unusual color. Standards light bronzy yellow shaded lavender. Falls deep maroon, heavily veined white and yellow.	1.00
81	Neptune. (Yeld 1916) A large soft violet bicolor. Like Halo and Lord of June.	1.00
73	Nibelungen. (G. & K. 1910) Standards fawn and yellow. Falls violet purple on bronze. To illuminate the somber but rich tone of their large and freely produced flower, it should be planted with Shekinah, Virginia Moore, or Aurea.	.25
80	Nine Wells. (Foster 1909) (3 plants for \$2.00) Standards light lavender. Falls deep velvety blue purple showing white at throat. Stems often need staking. It is unusual in its combination of height and dark lavender tones.	1.00
76	Nuee D'Orange. (Verdier 1905) Standards purple-drab. Falls bronze and purple. Said to be of vigorous growth but I have not found it so.	.75

87	Opera. (Vilmorin 1916) An intense velvety red violet bicolor, wonderful coloring.	2.00
79	Oporto. (Yeld 1911) Red purple, almost a self.	2.00
72	Oriental. (Farr 1913) Standards clear blue. Falls rich royal blue. Striking light orange beard.	.75
78	Oriflamme. (Vilmorin 1904) Standards light blue. Falls rich purple violet. This plant will withstand the most unfavorable climatic condition. Its strong growth and immense handsome bloom make it an attractive object. In the flowers the standards seem sprinkled with silver. I am using it as a seed parent	.75
88	Pallida Dalmatica. (1600) Standards fine silvery lavender. Falls clear lavender. The foliage is very broad and glaucous, and the plant is strong growing and is one of the old favorites.	.35
81	Parc de Neuilly. (Verdier 1910) Plum-purple self, orange beard. Seems to be a fine seed parent. Gives striking garden effect and the best late purple in my garden.	.50
79	Parisiana. (Vilmorin 1911) White ground, dotted, shaded and striped deep lilac. Unusual in appearance, frilled.	.50
71	Paxatawny. (Farr 1918) Unusual color combination. Standards pale parma-violet, slightly suffused sulphur-yellow, deepening at the base; falls darker with brown and yellow reticulations; very large flowered.	.75
78	Perfection. (Barr about 1880) (4 plants for \$1.00) Standards light lavender; falls velvety deep violet purple. Rich coloring and prolific bloomer. Called by Mr. Campbell, "A smaller Dominion."	.35
71	Petite Vitry. (Cayeux 1906) A very rich purple self colored Iris. While not as large as Souv. de Mme. Guadichau, it is very distinctive.	.50
77	Pocahontas. (Farr 1915) Pure white, faintly bordered pale blue. A very good plicata.	.50

- 80 **Powhatan.** (Farr 1913) .50
Standards light violet, deeper at border. Falls deep purple shaded crimson. Much like Rose Unique and not at all pleasing to some.
- 71 **Prestige.** (Sturtevant 1918) (4 plants for \$.50) .20
Light lemon yellow, the center of the falls white sparsely veined violet, bright and airy.
- 95 **Princess Beatrice.** (Barr) 1.00
A selected form of pallida Dalmatica. Very tall, shy bloomer, wide glaucous foliage, with a wonderful shaped light blue lavender flower. Seldom blooms first year. I consider Brandywine an improvement.
- 76 **Princess Royal.** (Smith 19) (3 plants for \$1.00) .50
Mauve to manganese violet self. A good medium-sized flower on tall stems.
- 72 **Princess Victoria Louise.** (G. & K. 1910) .25
Standards sulphur yellow, falls rich plum bordered cream. Somewhat like Lorely but not so blue.
- 83 **Prosper Langier.** (Verdier 1914) (3 plants for \$1.00) .50
Standards bronze red; falls ruby purple. One of the best of the bronze Irises.
- Prospero.** (Yeld 1920) 3.00
Standards pale lavender flushed yellow at base. Falls deep red purple with deeper margin heavily marked brown on haft. Leaf broad, short and blue green. The spathe valves but not the leaf-bases are stained in this variety which is not the case in Lent A. Williamson. In my garden it is taller than Lent A. Williamson and of very high quality and it is predicted that in the next symposium it will rate high. Produces seeds more plentifully than Lent A. Williamson.
- 74 **Purple King.** (Old Variety) .25
Full purple, very effective and handsome. An old favorite which has proved to be satisfactory in every collection on account of color and habit of growth. Kochi and others seem to be identical.
- 84 **Quaker Lady.** (Farr 1909) (6 plants for \$2.00) .50
Standards smoky lavender, with yellow shadings. Falls ageratum blue and old gold. Stigmas yellow, yellow beard. Odd and difficult to describe. Should be planted with the best yellows, such as Virginia Moore or Shekinah.

75	Queen Alexandra. (Barr 1910) (6 plants for \$1.50)	.25
	Deep pinkish lavender, shaded yellow. Not very striking.	
90	Queen Caterina. (Sturt. 1918)	3.00
	Large flowers of pale lavender violet haft veined brown. Not one of the most vigorous in Maine.	
74	Queen of May. (Before 1859) (3 plants for \$.50)	.25
	An old time favorite pink and still a desirable Iris.	
75	Rachel Fox. (Jacobs 1920)	2.00
	Standards pale gold. Falls gold with flush of blue. The development is slow.	
78	Red Cloud. (Farr 1913)	.75
	Standards rosy lavender to bronze. Falls velvety crimson-maroon reticulated yellow. Stigmas old gold. Very rich and beautiful.	
87	Reverie. (Sturtevant 1920)	12.00
	Standards colonial buff flushed with lilac, the falls an unusual tone of red. It has distinction not only of color and vigor but perfection of form and substance. The supply never equals the demand.	
84	Rhein Nixe. (G. & K. 1910) (4 plants for \$1.00)	.35
	Standards of the purest white. Falls rich purple with white border. Orange beard. Large flower, tall and strikingly beautiful. Very decorative in the garden.	
76	Ring Dove. (Foster 1913)	1.00
	Standards pale lavender-violet. Falls a shade darker with a band of dark lavender at the throat.	
76	Sarabande. (Sturt. 1918)	1.00
	Standards cream buff washed with peach pink. Falls velvety blue violet with a fawn border, a curiously pleasing mingling of hues.	
80	Sarpedon. (Yeld 1914)	1.00
	Standards light violet blue, falls slightly darker. A long flower.	
	Sea Gull. (Farr 1920)	3.00
	Standards white, dome shaped. Falls white faintly shaded blue and netted with narrow blue lines or veins. A large and unusual flower which is appropriately named.	
83	Seminole. (Farr 1920)	2.00
	One of the richest colored varieties. Standards soft violet-rose. Falls rich velvety crimson; brilliant orange beard. Strong grower. One of the most strikingly beautiful Irises for specimen or mass planting.	

77	Shalimar. (Int. Wallace 1916) Violet blue self of rich coloring. Of Trojana origin.	2.00
88	Shekinah. (Sturtevant 1918) Pale lemon yellow deepening through the center. Orange beard. The first pale yellow of pallida habits.	2.00
71	Shelford Chieftain. (Foster 1909) A lavender bicolor.	1.00
76	Sherwin Wright. (Kohankie 1915) Pure yellow. Small flowers medium height. Virginia Moore is a great improvement in size and height.	.35
75	Shrewsbury. (Farr 1916) Standards rosy bronze. Falls violet purple with lighter shadings. The conspicuous heavy orange beard forms a brilliant contrast with the other colors.	.50
84	Sindjkha. (Sturt. 1918) Lavender washed with buff in subdued tones, but of magnificent habit and growth. Most excellent in plant and flower.	1.00
	Soledad. (Mohr. 1922) An amber yellow self with conspicuous light beard. Early. Of decided garden value.	2.00
93	Souv. de Mme. Gaudichau. (Millet 1914) Considered by some as the world's finest Iris. It is a cross between President Morel and Pallida Dalmatica. Standards Bradley's violet. Falls brilliant black-purple. Unusually tall free blooming and striking in the garden. It should be in every Iris planting regardless of size.	4.00
81	Stamboul. (Int. Wallace 1916) Standards wisteria violet; falls rich violet blue. Of cypriana parentage.	1.00
	Steepway. (Scott 1922) Standards round, fawn, shading to reddish fawn at edge; falls round, rosy mauve shading to opalescent blue at base, brown markings, indescribable tints.	1.00
78	Swatara. (Farr 1918) Standards lobelia-blue, suffused bronzy yellow at base; falls bright violet, with conspicuous orange beard. Large flower.	.75
74	Tamar. (Bliss 1920) Red lilac, the color deepening below the beard. A darker Her Majesty. The stalks are well branched and the growth vigorous.	1.00

- 74 Tamerlan.** (Vilmorin 1904) .50
Standards light salmon; falls hyacinth violet, washed yellow. Almost unique among Iris. Semi-dwarf in habit thus suited to front of border.
- The Inca.** (Farr 1922) 2.00
Standards saffron yellow; falls plum edged yellow. Mr. Campbell calls it "A Dandy." Mr. Robert Sturtevant "dislikes it extremely." You may judge for yourself.
- 75 Tineae.** (Species) .25
Deep purple with lilac shadings. Tall, large in flower and plant and a rapid grower.
- 73 Tintallion.** (Sturtevant 1921) 2.00
White melting into deep purple at the tips of the flaring falls. Miss Grace Sturtevant called my attention to this as one of her favorites for its style and grace. It is small but exceedingly airy and dainty.
- Trianon.** (Vilmorin 1921) 2.00
Standards bisque-yellow nearly a flesh tint. Falls buff with a cast of rose. A beautiful Iris with delicate markings. In some gardens it is a high favorite and one difficult to part with. Has not proved so desirable in my garden.
- 81 Trojana.** (Int. by Kerner) 2.50
Standards overlapping light-lavender violet. Falls manganese-violet drooping. Beard blue. Very little of the authentic variety in cultivation.
- 84 Troost.** 1.00
Standards deep rose-purple. Falls paler, veined violet. A tone deeper than Her Majesty but it is claimed that the veining is almost objectionable.
- Tropic Seas.** (Shull 1924) 10.00
Standards are Dauphins violet. Falls velvety Mulberry Purple to Haematoxylin Violet, giving a very rich deep blue general effect, conspicuously lit up by the rich golden beard. A large flower on stems 45 inches in height. Fragrant. A sister plant to Morning Splendor and Julia Marlow, representing the blue extreme as Morning Splendor represents the red extreme of the family. Lent A. Williamson is one of the parents of this group.
- 83 Ute Chief.** (Farr 1920) 2.00
Standards light blue violet. Falls royal purple. Is quite similar to Alcazar, Lent A. Williamson and Prospero.

75	Viola. (Foster 1913)	.75
	Flowers of a uniform light bluish violet on erect stem.	
80	Violacea Grandiflora. (1860)	.50
	Uniform violet blue. Somewhat like <i>pallida</i> Dalmatica but darker in my garden.	
81	Virginia Moore. (Shull 1921)	2.00
	Lemon chrome. One of the very best yellows. A fine self matching well the color of the day lily.	
73	Wallhalla. (G. & K. 1908)	.25
	Standards light blue. Falls velvety violet purple, immense handsome flowers. Intermediate.	
	Warrior. (Sturtevant 1922)	2.00
	Standards light vinaceous purple; falls dusky auricula purple. Large flowers. A rich, dusky bicolor of imposing height and habit. Similar to Ute Chief.	
83	White Knight. (Saunders 1916)	1.00
	Beautiful snowy white, without markings of any kind. One of the finest whites. Stands very close to Kashmir White.	
81	Wild Rose. (Sturtevant 1921)	8.00
	A most exquisite rosy lilac. Called by Mr. Franklin B. Mead "The nearest to true pink."	
73	Windham. (Farr 1909)	.35
	Pale lavender pink, heavily veined in falls which are a deeper shade. Rather slow in growth.	
84	W. J. Fryer. (Fryer 1917)	2.00
	Standards yellow. Falls maroon with yellow border, center overshadowed violet. Large flower of fine shape.	
72	Wyomissing. (Farr 1909) (3 plants for \$.50)	.25
	Standards creamy white, suffused delicate soft rose; falls deep rose base, shading to flesh-colored border. A very prolific seeder. Vigorous rapid grower. Effective when planted in mass. Grows into a strong solid mat.	
75	Yvonne Pelletier. (Millet 1916)	3.00
	Sky-blue self. Early, tall, strong.	
75	Zna. (Crawford 1914)	2.00
	Dwarf. Early. White, tinted lilac. Crinkled and ruffled like fine silk crepe. Multiplies slowly.	
85	Zwanenburg. (Denis 1909)	2.00
	Standards cream striped maroon. Falls olive brown edged violet. Large flower of exceptional coloring. One of the earliest.	



SHANUNGA IRIS GARDENS

CAPE ELIZABETH, MAINE